Wm Plummer Esqr
Epping N H

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# Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1860.] PHILADELPHIA: TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

*** *The price of this Gazette is eight Dollars a year.—Subscribers who reside at a distance from the place of publication, and whose papers are sent per post, pay six month's subscription in advance, and one dollar annually for enclosing and directing their papers. The payments to be always six months in advance.*


## For Sale.

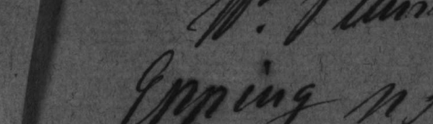
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

*Who has For Sale,*



TWO Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] *Abbait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

## *Ship & Insurance Broker,*

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

## FOR SALE,

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

*Nicklin & Griffith.*

april 7 tuth&s.tf

## *STAMPS.*

## W. GRIFFITHS,

*BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,*

BEGS leave to inform such persons in the southern part of the city (who may find it inconvenient to go farther up for their stamps) that at his Store, No. 177, South Second, near Spruce street, he has a general supply for distribution

He has just received from London, by the way of New York, an elegant assortment of Morocco Articles, viz travelling, dressing, writing and dressing Cases, with Instruments very complete; Pocket Books; Etwees; Thread Cases, Purses, &c. in the greatest variety and best manufacture.

*Likewise on hand*—Charts of every part of the American Coast, Prints framed and glazed, Drawing Books and Portable Desks, which, with his usual stock, W. G. hopes will not be unworthy the attention of ladies or gentlemen who make use of such goods.

A number of small Dutch RIFLES, cheap

july 30 2aw3w

## Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD.

july 26. eotf

☞ Should a gentleman, a native of Teneriffe, who has been known in America by the name of Lewis Martin Cevel at one time, and at another by that of Lewis Cevel Pelliser, be alive, and will apply to James Barry, of Baltimore, he will hear of something highly to his interest. Or should he be deceased, any person who will address a certificate of his death, properly authenticated, will be rewarded with *twenty dollars*, by applying as above. Mr Pelliser is supposed to be some where in the state of Massachusetts.

august 1. §

## Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut street.

february 2. eodtf

## FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens.

Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land *For sale*. Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

Wishing to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eights. GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minifee, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Baltimore. July 23. *aw6w.

## To be Let,

*An airy three Story Brick House,*

ON the South side of Filbert Street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office:—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.

august 10 eo5t

## Boston Glass,

THE Company now engaged in carrying on the Glass Manufactory, with pleasure assure the public, they have at length brought the business into a situation that will allow them to promise a strict punctuality in the execution of all orders, and a superiority in the glass they manufacture to any imported.

Their Agents, Messrs. JOSEPH ANDREWS and Co. of Philadelphia, will receive and transmit to the Company, orders from any part of the Southern States, and will contract for the delivery of the Glass, on terms as reasonable as could be procured from the Company themselves.

Letters and orders directed to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the works in Boston, shall meet the strictest attention.

N. B. They cut of any size from 6 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches.

july 27 2aw3m

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the 7th section of "an act to augment the army of the United States and for other purposes," passed the 16th of July, 1798, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to appoint a number not exceeding four, teachers of the arts and sciences necessary for the instruction of the artillerists and engineers, who shall be entitled to the monthly pay of fifty dollars, and two rations per day.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN to those gentlemen who are qualified and desirous to engage as teachers upon the terms expressed in the said act, of the sciences necessary to the artillerists and engineers, to forward their applications and recommendations to the secretary for the department of war.

The sciences most necessary to the artillerists and engineers, are the several branches of the mathematics, particularly gunnery, fortification, hydraulics, hydrostatics, and the calculations of masonry, timber, &c. also mineralogy, military architecture and designing.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War,

july 31. d3w

*TO BE LET,*

*And immediate possession given;*

A Large convenient, well finished house, No 225 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

*No 168, High-street.*

july 21 §

FOR SALE, BY

## JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19 §

## Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

*Alex. J. Miller & Co.*

No. 64, South Front street.

may 18 §

## OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of best quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half casks of Sherry
30 Casks of Lisbon
300 Cases of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR.
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of best Durham Mustard.

*For Sale by*

John Skyrin,

*Landenberger's Wharf.*

may 4 eodtf

Just Received and for sale by

*WILLIAM YOUNG,*

Corner of Second and Chesnut Street—and at the Office of the Editor, price 3 16ths. of a dollar,

## AN ORATION,

Spoken at Hartford, on the Anniversary of Independence, July 4, 1798.

BY THEODORE DWIGHT.

*FOR SALE,*

## Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or other who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer, april 5 mawtf

## West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

*Who wants to Purchase,*

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

*LANDING*

*From the West Indian,*

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for immediate use.

august 15 §lot

## *CAUTION.*

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

*Race Street.*

august 6.

## The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

*JOHN TRAVIS.*

august 7 §

## INSURANCE OFFICE

*OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,*

*August 1st, 1798*

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of fifty-five dollars on each share of the Stock of this Company, for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

*James S. Cox, President.*

august 2 §15t

## TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY, who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4 §

## FOR SALE,

## The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

*By Willings & Francis.*

No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

*To be Sold,*

## An elegant and convenient House,

*In Chesnut street, next door to the Bank of North America.*

THE Lot is thirty by one hundred and seventy eight. The House has been thoroughly repaired within a few months.——Apply to the Printer.

august 8 §

## Public Notice is hereby given,

That proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for supplying the United States with a number not exceeding Forty thousand stands of arms, on the following conditions.

1st. The arms shall be manufactured in the United States, conformable to the Charleville pattern; the barrels shall be proved, and the muskets inspected agreeable to the rules now practised and required by the United States:—the Locks shall be duly hardened; the Ramrods and Bayonets shall be tempered and the mountings, stocks, and every other particular shall be finished in a workman-like manner.

2d. The proposals must specify the number which the party is willing to furnish and the time or times of delivery—One fourth of the proposed number must be delivered in six months, one fourth in twelve months, and the remainder in eighteen months from the time of signing the contracts; the public will not be considered as bound to receive any arms, which are not ready for delivery within the times proposed.

3d. For every stand of arms, with Bayonet and Ramrod complete as aforesaid, the United States will allow thirteen dollars and forty cents.

4th. When practicable and consistent with existing arrangements, seasoned stocks will be delivered from the public stores in Philadelphia to contractors, at the rate of twenty-five cents each.

5th. The arms will be received in the respective states at places to be hereafter designated—The United States shall not be bound to prove less than five hundred barrels at one time, unless the barrels are transported to some public factory or deposit of arms, in which case any number not less than one hundred will be proved.

6th. The parties contracting will be required to give bonds with sureties for fulfilling their engagements; No money will be advanced unless indisputable testimonials of skill and ability to execute the proposed contracts are produced nor in cases where proposals are made for a less number than one thousand stands of arms; the right of judging of the expediency of making advances of money is absolutely reserved.

7th. Until contracts are made for supplying forty thousand stands of arms, the sum of thirteen dollars and forty cents will be paid at the Treasury for every complete stand of arms manufactured in the United States and which may be delivered in parcels of not less than twenty into the public arsenals, already or hereafter to be established. Those who propose to deliver arms must however indicate their intentions seasonably to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

*For the Secretary of the Treasury,*

*John Steele, comptroller.*

*Treasury Department*
*June 22d, 1798.* § 2awtf

*To be Sold, at private Sale,*

*A Plantation and Tract of Land*

CONTAINING 145 acres, situate in Whitemarsh township, in the county of Montgomery, about 15 miles from Philadelphia, and on the public road leading from Philadelphia by the Broad-Ax tavern toward Horsham, and about one quarter of a mile from said tavern, also about the same distance from the Skippack road and about the same distance from the late residence of James Morris esq. deceased. It is bounded by lands of Anthony Morris esq. Jacob Reiff and Deweiler. About ten acres are good watered meadow, about 15 or 20 acres under clover, and about 35 acres are well timbered.

The buildings on the above farm consist of a two-story stone dwelling-house, a large stone barn and stone spring-house. There is also on the premises a young orchard of about 150 apple-trees.

This farm has great advantages of water, as there is an excellent never-failing stream passing by the house and barn, in such a manner as to supply the same as well as every field with a sufficient quantity.

The spring over which the spring-house is built, is excellent water, and is also very near and convenient to the dwelling-house.

The situation of this place is healthy and in a good neighborhood, and is near to several different places of worship, and within the distance of half a mile from two grist and saw mills, also near lime-kilns.

This farm will be sold together or divided into two parts, as may suit the purchasers. Also a two-story stone house with a barn and carriage house and lot of land situate on Chesnut-hill. It is a very high and healthy situation, and commands a very extensive and beautiful prospect—Possession of part of the house may be had immediately.

For further particulars apply to *Henry Pratt*, No 94 North Water street Philadelphia, or to

*CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK,*

*on Chesnut Hill.*

Chesnut-hill, august 14th, 1798. 22wtf

## *Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases.*

A DISSERTATION ON THE SOURCES THEREOF,

IN which it is attempted to prove from a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states and vicissitudes of the atmosphere.

By CHARLES M'LEAN, Calcutta.

This valuable work, together with a view of the Science of Life,—and a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility—Neatly printed on fine wove paper, and bound in boards, are now to be had at

W. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

The corner of Second and Chesnut Streets,

*(Price One Dollar.)*

august 14 eo7t

## Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

| | |
|---|---|
| Chintz Cossas | Maharazgungy |
| Chintz Guzzinas | Tookereys |
| Eliabad Baftas | Wrought Muslins |
| Long Drawers | |

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads

A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE.

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

*John Craig,*

No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

## *Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,*

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

*Joseph Habersham,*

*Post-Master General.*

*Philadelphia, August 13, 1798.* §6t

## The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

2aw3m

## John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

## HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

## FOR SALE,

A FARM on the road leading to State Island, within four and an half miles of Philadelphia, containing 45 acres in the highest state of cultivation—25 acres of which is meadow, the remainder upland. There are on the premises, a new frame House and Barn, with an excellent kitchen garden, containing a great number of fruit Trees.—Immediate possession will be given.

For terms apply to

*Thomas W. Francis,*

No. 98 South Third street.

july 18. §

*Territory of the United States north-west of the River Ohio.*

*Washington County,* ff.

WHEREAS a Writ of Attachment hath issued out of the court of Common Pleas in said county, directed to the Sheriff of said county, returnable to June [illegible] 1797, at the suit of Griffen Greene, esq. against the Goods and Chattels, Lands, Tenements, Effects, Rights and Credits of Asa Barret, for Seventy Dollars. *And whereas,* the said Sheriff hath by virtue of said Writ attached a Lot of Land lying in said county, containing one hundred acres, the property of the Defendant. *NOTICE* is therefore given to the said Asa Barret that unless he doth appear and give Special Bail to the Action, Judgment will be entered by Default, and the land above-mentioned will be sold as the law directs.

*Benjamin Ives Gilman,*

*Prothonotary.*

*Marietta, July 30th, 1798.* 2aw6w

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who seal all subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock Street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly

*John Travis,*
*John Waldington,*
*James Taylor,*
*Cornelius Comegys* } Assignees.

august 18 mwf1D

## FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, NO. ELEVENTH-STREET,

18 Bags Fresh Cloves.

*Willings & Francis.*

june 29. dtf

## DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

| | dolls. |
|---|---|
| For and upon every coach | 15 |
| upon every chariot | 12 |
| upon every post chariot | 12 |
| upon every post chaise | 12 |
| upon every phæton, with or without top | 9 |
| upon every coachee | 9 |
| upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains | 9 |
| upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs | 6 |
| upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks | 3 |
| upon curricles with tops | 3 |
| upon chaises with tops | 3 |
| upon chairs with tops | 3 |
| upon sulkies with tops | 3 |
| upon other two wheel top carriages | 3 |
| upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs | 3 |
| For and upon all other two wheel carriages | 2 |
| upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops and resting upon wooden springs | 2 |

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

### Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,

Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who with any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

august 22

## PETER BLIGHT

HAS removed his Counting House to his House in the Northern Liberties near Nice Town, Germantown road.

august 21. tf

☞ Whereas *Catharine*, the Wife of the Subscriber, has left my bed and board without any just cause.—The said Catharine having contracted several debts on my account; this is therefore to forwarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account as I am determined not to answer any after the date of this advertisement. *JOHN KUHN.*

*Philadelphia, 22d august, 1798.* *3t

*MR. LENTZ,*

*Teacher of the Piano Forte,*

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to attend his Scholars and others at Germantown—should as many as Twelve request his attendance he will wait on them immediately.—Please to direct to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

august 20 *1w

☞ Any person in the neighbourhood of Germantown desirous of effecting Insurances at the Office of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, now opened at the North West Corner of Ninth and Market streets, may know the terms by leaving an enquiry at the house of Samuel W. Fisher, Esq. in Germantown.

august 13 §1w

From the NEWARK GAZETTE.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND OF THE PRESS,
OR
THE LIBERTY OF DOING AND SAYING WHAT ONE PLEASES.

A SONG—Tune—Nancy Dawson.

YE fouls made up of ſpleen and ſpite,
And who in uproar take delight,
Come vindicate the ſacred right,
Of mauling of your betters—
Theſe *well-born* ſons of wealth and pow'r
Would fain your liberty devour,
From ſtains impure your preſs they'd ſcour,
And put your tongues in fetters.

But nobly let your tongue and quill
Utter and write whate'er they will,
Of lies and ſcandal have your fill,
And put them at defiance;
Tell how we injur'd France—and broke
The treaty, by that fatal ſtroke
Of bowing to a Britiſh yoke!
And courting an alliance.

Be not afraid to take your aim
At men of ſtations—wealth and fame;
For ſcandal loves a lofty game;
(What joy to ſee them tumble!)
And ſince it cannot be our fate
To ſteer the veſſel of the ſtate,
And grow important, wiſe and great,
Lets ſtrive to make them humble.

Cry out, John Adams is a knave;
And will his countrymen enſlave!
Then hurl him to a ſudden grave,
And damn his reputation.
Say every man in power, and place,
Should never dare to ſhew his face;
But be diſmiſſed with diſgrace!
And antis fill each ſtation.

Lampoon the Gov'nor—call him *Sot*!
Rogue, coward, blackguard—and what not;
And from his name each virtue blot,
For that vile declaration;
That every honeſt Jerſey blue,
Should to his country's rights be true,
And boldly face the plundering crew,
Who would invade our nation.

Declare the ſtory of X. Y.
And Z. is a curſed lie,
And that Monſieur did never try
To make us tributary—
That tho' they've treated with diſd-in,
Marſhall and Pinckney—it is plain
We ſhall not ſue for peace in vain:—
They'll treat with Mr. Gerry!

Say Congreſs have enacted laws
Which cram a gag into our jaws,
And Livingſton deſerves applauſe
From crying out RESISTANCE!
Then let the ſweet celeſtial note,
Be echoed from each patriot throat
Lets ſet a civil war afloat,
And claim from France aſſiſtance.

*Eſſex County, Auguſt 15th, 1798.*


*To be Sold,*

That elegantly ſituated BRICK HOUSE and LOT adjoining of eight or nine Acres of Land, fronting on High-Street in the City of Perth-Amboy, New-Jerſey.

THE Houſe is upwards of fifty feet front, forty feet deep, and two ſtories high, with four well finiſhed rooms on each floor, the garret ceiled, and a good cellar under the whole---Commanding in front, an extenſive view of the harbor and bay down to Sandy-Hook, the Light-houſe and ſhipping to and from New-York---in the rear a pleaſing proſpect of Raritan river for ſome miles towards Brunſwick; and alſo of the ſound towards Elizabeth-town, The garden is ſpacious, in good order, and well laid out, in the rear of which is a ſmall orchard of excellent fruit; on the premiſes are alſo a large coach-houſe and ſtables, and a well of good water; a public bath is erected on the ſhore not far from the houſe, and at the diſtance of about two miles is a mineral ſpring, which in a variety of caſes proves very ſalutary --Upon the whole, the houſe and its conveniences, the healthful and airy ſituation of the place, render it an object worthy the attention of any gentleman of fortune.---For further particulars and terms, apply to John Stevens at Hoboken, near New-York, to John Roe, merchant in New-York, or to Richard Stevens reſiding on the premiſes.

auguſt 6 §10t

*Eight Dollars Reward,*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday laſt an apprentice Boy named Benjamin Billings, by trade a Shoe-maker, about 5 feet 7 inches high,—took with him a number of clothing, none can be recollected but a ſtriped Gingham Coatee and Trowſers and a new rorum Hat, ſuppoſed he has gone on board of a ſhip—All maſters of veſſels are forbid harbouring ſaid boy, or carrying him away at their peril, as I will proſecute any one that does carry him off.

JACOB BECHTEL,
No. 121, North Second Street.

auguſt 9 *3t

*Artilleriſts Pocket Companion.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

A SYSTEM for the Diſcipline of the Artillery of the United States of America, or the Young Artilleriſts Pocket Companion,
By Colonel STEVENS,

An officer in the Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the militia—price 1 dollar and 121-2 cents. Sold by ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co. (lately removed from No. 40, South Second Street, to No. 30, Cheſnut ſtreet) who have for ſale, a very general aſſortment of Books and Stationary on the very loweſt terms, by wholeſale and retail.

auguſt 1 *3t

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Conſiderably more than Half Drawn.

*Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tueſday*

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-ſtreet, where check books are kept for examination and regiſtering in this, City of Waſhington No. 2. and Paterſon Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One prize of | 10,000 dollars | 10,000 |
| Five | 4,000 | 20,000 |
| Two | 2,000 | 4,000 |
| Nine | 1,000 | 9,000 |
| Nineteen | 500 | 9,500 |
| Forty-four | 200 | 8,800 |

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will ſoon riſe, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the laſt day of drawing.

☞ Note, the buſineſs of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

☞ *Wanted*—A ſituation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a perſon regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Inſurance buſineſs in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the Weſt-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Pleaſe to enquire at the Printer's.

auguſt 11

A Houſe to let,

in Fourth ſtreet, next door to the Indian Queen. Enquire of ROBERT SMITH, No. 58, South Front ſtreet. § july 25



# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

TUESDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 28.


The Jacobi priuts, the Chronicle and Aurora, reprobate the policy of interdicting commerce between the United States and the French ports in the Iſlands—"when ſuch flattering proſpects to the enterprize of the American Merchants were ripening"—This flattering proſpect is produced by that policy which the faction reprobate. The trade has hitherto proved the grave of our veſſels and cargoes—The interdiction may open their eyes to juſtice and ſound policy; Interim, it is not in the power of all the lying foreign Gazettes in the United States to prove, that the trade of the iſlands can be flattering or profitable, ſo long as the plundering anti-commercial ſyſtem of the preſent rulers of France and her colonies continues.

On this ſubject the Maſſachuſetts Mercury contains the following judicious remarks.

"It is conſiſtent with CHRONICLE fairneſs in general to impute to the friends of our government a wiſh to ſtarve the inhabitants of the French Colonies—Other motives are obvious. The Americans have had the cargoes of their veſſels ſeized in French ports and confiſcated; they have in other inſtances, had their merchandize taken from them, prices ſet upon it, and payment made in Iſland produce; the price of which was alſo ſet by the ſame party; American veſſels have been captured by French cruizers, when bound to or from Engliſh, Neutral or even French ports, and condemned; Americans have been inſulted, beaten, murdered by French privateerſmen; Some have been turned on ſhore in the *Weſt Indies*, without a change of cloathing from their own cheſts, or a morſel of proviſions from their own cargoes; and have in ſome inſtances ſtarved or taken diſeaſes which have deſtroyed them. Were not theſe things ſufficient to rouſe reſentment in every mind? When too we knew we deſerved gratitude for our ſupplies rather than ſuch uſage? What could be more natural than to convince them of their dependance upon us. When the intercourſe has been ſtopped for a ſhort time, they will know how to appreciate our friendſhip; they will know we are not ſuch fools as to put victuals into the mouth which curſes, or ſtrengthen the arm which plunders us. The eyes of the common claſs of citizens will be opened, they will trace the cauſe of their miſeries to their rulers, and they will be our avengers. Then will our granaries again be free; then will the beef of *America* again cheer the honeſt Iſlanders. This is the conſummation aimed at, and this is a conſummation devoutedly to be wiſhed."

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[In the Gazette of Monday the 20th inſtant, ſome articles were publiſhed from a Boſton paper, the Mercury of the 14th, ſtating that proviſions were extremely ſcarce at St Domingo. In the Chronicle of the 20th the ſtatement was contradicted and the name of capt Bates brought forward to confirm the contradiction. The Mercury of the 21ſt contains the following pointed refutations of the Chronicle falſehoods.]

"Capt Bates has called upon us and authorized us to ſay, that he never gave the intelligence of which yeſterday's Chronicle makes him the author. He never ſaid nor knew that Hedouville ſent either hens, turkeys, geeſe, lemons, oranges or pine apples to any Engliſh officer; or that *fowls* were eaten at the civic feaſt, (though he recollects hearing that they had no bread) Or, that there were 3000 barrels flour in the magazines. Thus it ſeems, that under old or new Editor, communicating one ſort of intelligence or another, the Chronicle ſupports its character as a LYING PAPER.

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*To the Editors of the Mercury.*

"In yeſterday's Chronicle, I noticed a publication, which is principally erroneous. It relates to the recent news from Cape Francois, and invalidates accurate ſtatements in the Mercury and Centinel. I went the voyage in the ſame veſſel with capt Bates and was as well ſituated for obtaining information.

"The Spaniſh veſſel mentioned in the "3d proof," was not captured till after we ſailed. She was loaded with cattle and was ordered for N Mole. No ox was taken to ſend to Hedouville. A flag of truce had gone in, carried by the captain of the frigate, the avowed purpoſe, to exchange a few priſoners, but the real deſign to obtain information of the ſituation of the Cape and of veſſels there. This flag had not returned when we parted with the Britiſh frigate. And this is the foundation of the mighty ſtory of the ox, and the 300 hens, turkeys, geeſe, &c. &c,—I was told by a French officer the fact which has been ſtated reſpecting Hedouville's dinner of plantains and potatoes.

"The "3d proof" mentions an elegant entertainment given to the people. I do remember a ſort of holy-day like our Election and Commencement Days; but I do not believe there were many fowls eaten; Nor do I think there were ſo many fowls in the whole iſland as were ſaid to have been devoured on that day. I cannot conceive how capt Bates ſhould be a "witneſs to the feaſt," when he poſitively was not on ſhore the whole day. It is untrue that Touſſaint was preſent at the feaſt, as he left the Cape the very day previous to it.

"The Chronicle ſays "There was at the Cape 3000 barrels of flour in the Public Magazines." A baker told me there was none except in the hands of bakers, and with them only ſufficient to laſt a ſhort time.

"Small *rolls*, which I think did not contain more flour than two of our biſcuit, ſold for ten Cents

"The French frigates at the Cape, the Cockade, the Seine and the Brave, had their crews fed with plaintains and potatoes. The people of the Cockade, that being the Commodore ſhip were quiet; but the crews of the other two were mutinous, and were not ſuffered to come on ſhore at the feſtival, on account of this ſpirit.

"When we firſt arrived at the Cape, in paſſing an armed brig, they demanded who we were and our pilot, in order to facilitate our paſſing, anſwered, "an American with proviſions," which occaſioned ſhouts of joy.

I have not ſeen capt Bates ſince the publication, but cannot believe he authorized the aſſertions made in it. JOHN PRINCE.

*From the Berkſhire Gazette.*

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It is much to be lamented that mankind are influenced in their conduct more by their paſſions than their reaſon. Artful men, therefore, who think any meaſure lawful that will accompliſh their purpoſes, inſtead of endeavouring to inſtruct and inform the minds of men, and in that way to convince them, take a ſhorter way to effect their deſigns by addreſſing themſelves to their paſſions and prejudices. Nothing can more fully verify this remark than the conduct of the modern Revolutioniſts and Philoſophers of Europe and America. The party in this country, diſappointed in their oppoſition to the Britiſh Treaty; and in their attempts to elect Mr. Jefferſon to the office of preſident, and put us under the controul of France, have redoubled their activity in ſpreading ſlander and falſhood among the leaſt informed part of the community, to alienate their attachment from their own government, and to unite them with an unprincipled foreign nation in oppoſition to their own country.

The people are told. "*That the perſons who adminiſter our Government, and thoſe who ſupport the late meaſures which have been adopted, are old Britiſh Tories, who are endeavouring to bring us back to our former ſtate of Colonial Dependence.*" The tale of itſelf ſeems too idle to require contradiction; but when we conſider how great a part of mankind are moved and influenced by their prejudices, without taking time to reflect, it may not be thought uſeleſs to make a few obſervations upon it. For myſelf, I have no doubt, that the claſs of people who were called Tories, in the time of our late Revolution, have been generally as firmly attached to our Government as any other deſcription of men; ſome of them, I know during our late inſurrection were the firſt in ſupport of Government, to expoſe themſelves to dangers in the high places of the field. But let it be ſuppoſed, for the preſent conſideration, that they are unfriendly to a Republican Government, and are ſeeking to bring us into ſubjection to Great Britain. I would then aſk where theſe Old Tories are to be found, who conſtitute, at leaſt, two thirds of the whole American people? No where--unleſs it be in the diſordered imaginations of the ſelf called patriotic republicans, and in the weak minds of credulous men, who have been wrought upon by ſuch hob-goblin ſtories.

Who are the characters that are intended to be ſtigmatized as Old Tories? They are Adams, Waſhington, Jay, and a long liſt of worthies, who were the firſt movers, and the firm and ſteady conductors of that revolution which ſevered us from the Britiſh Empire, and gave us rank among Independent nations. Who are the ſupporters of theſe characters, and of the preſent meaſures of government? As we have not the means of knowing the ſentiments of the people in the remote parts of the Union, we will only look look around us in New-England. The four New England ſtates ſend twenty-ſeven repreſent tives to Congreſs, out of that number three only can be counted on the ſide of oppoſition; & it is confidently expected that not more than one of them will be re-elected. The Repreſentation from New-England is then almoſt nine-tenths in ſupport of the meaſures of Government. But look at the late addreſſes of the ſeveral legiſlatures of the ſame ſtates to the Preſident, you will there ſee in thoſe four legiſlatures 482 votes decidedly in approbation of the meaſures of the Executive, and pledge themſelves and their conſtituents for their ſupport—in oppoſition to thoſe addreſſes you will find only the diminutive and pitiful number of thirty-ſix. Almoſt fifteen ſixteenths then of all the people in the four New-England ſtates, we may firmly conclude, are on the ſide of government and of the adminiſtration.

Were all the people of New-England, who were the firſt and braveſt ſupporters of our Independence, Old Tories? Was the firm and virtuous Adams, who ſigned the declaration of Independence, and managed affairs of the higheſt importance at foreign courts, was he an enemy and traitor to his country? Was the great and illuſtrious Waſhington, who led our armies in the field and whoſe fame as a guardian genius hovers over this land, was he oppoſed to the principles of our revolution and to our national independence? Are the large majority of both houſes of Congreſs, men ſelected for their virtue, integrity and talents, old Tories? If theſe are the old Tories, of whom our Democrats ſo loudly declaim, what virtuous American will not be proud to be ſeen on their ſide? Let the followers of the infidel, Jefferſon, and the foreigner Gallatin, call the veteran heroes and ſages of America by what epithets they pleaſe; I truſt my countrymen will have too much diſcernment to be cheated out of their liberties, by the inſidious artifices of political ſwindlers, and too much ſpirit and firmneſs to ſurrender them to the corrupt and deteſtable tyrants of France.

*A Real American.*

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EXTRACT

*From Mr. Allen's Oration, delivered at Pittsfield, on the 4th July, 1798.*

THAT we had a right to make a treaty with the Britiſh government is acknowledged by every one who acknowledges our independence. Unfortunately the government of France took occaſion of offence. They have deſtroyed all diplomatic intercourſe—they have purſued meaſures ruinous to our trade, and deſtructive of the beſt intereſts of our country. While we have ſupplicated them to hear our complaints, and to do us juſtice—they have treated our meſſengers of reconciliation with contumacy—they have turned a deaf ear to our entreaties—they have turned on their heel from us. What then remains to be done? Shall we tamely ſubmit to bear inſults and injuries without ſhewing any reſentment? Shall we put ourſelves under the guidance and direction of the French republic? Alas! poor Holland and Switzerland ſtand as beacons full in our view, to warn us againſt the quickſand on which they have foundered. Shall we conſent to become tributaries to this all terrible republic? The idea is too abhorrent to the feelings of every American, to admit of a moment's reflection.

But let us not dwell too long on the dark ſide of objects. Rather let pleaſing emotions take place of painful ſenſations. Let us confide in the juſtice and energy of the men of our choice, to purſue meaſures compatible with the honor and dignity of our country,—let us be actuated by pure Americaniſm; that *amor patriæ* which deſpiſes all dependence on any other country. Let us realize our preſent unexampled advantages, in point of civil and religious liberty—Theſe have been dearly purchaſed, and are ſome of the happy effects of the revolution we celebrate.

And as our country, ſtiled the New-World, was diſcovered laſt, ſo probably her greatneſs will exceed and ſurvive the wreck of other nations. The fertility of her ſoil—the information and independence of her citizens—the rapid population and extenſiveneſs of her territory—the variety and ſalubrity of her climate, and the happy form of government under which ſhe exiſts, all point her out as the wide theatre, on which the God of Nature will permit to be diſplayed the laſt grand ſcenes of ſocial order and of human life. Hail happy Columbia! May thy proſpects brighten as thy years roll on. May the oppreſſed of all nations here come and participate in the Paſſover of Freedom.

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EXTRACT

*From Mr. Feſſenden's Oration, delivered at Rutland, on the 4th July, 1798.*

AMERICANS, contemplate for a moment the aſpect of Europe, and adore the God of Nature, that you are placed at ſo great a diſtance from that theatre of Diſcord. The terrible republic is proceeding irreſiſtably, conquering and to conquer, proclaiming *liberty*, but deſigning *domination*, influencing, controuling and annulling popular elections, overawing by ſtanding armies, the deliberation of legiſlative bodies, arreſting and baniſhing without trial, not only private individuals, but the repreſentatives of the people, clothed in their official dignity, peaceably exerciſing the functions of legiſlators. A mad rage for reform, not dictated by reaſon nor matured by reflection, but a certain blind impetus, the offspring of Ignorance nurtured by Ferocity—impelling ſanguinary hordes to the deſtruction of all order and ſocial improvement. Behold in France the bands of ſociety looſed, oaths, compacts, treaties, the laws of nature and nations, not only violated, but declared a nullity. Atheiſm, formally decreed and publicly profeſſed, a harlot worſhipped, and man reverting faſt to worſe than fœudal barbariſm! Such is France, ſuch will be America, ſhould Frenchmen or French principles obtain complete aſcendancy.

We turn from ſuch diſguſting ſcenes to this land of true liberty—but here clouds portentous impend over our riſing empire. Already the thunder of the French Directory murmurs at a diſtance. Soon may the hurricane of war ingulph our commerce in the Atlantic, and from St. Croix to the Savannah, ſweep our coaſt with the beſom of deſtruction! Southern ſlaves, Weſtern Indians, imported Americans, with hordes of ſanguinary Sans Culottes, are preparing to renew on theſe coaſts, the atrocities of St. Domingo! Union alone can prevent a deſtiny ſo awful Let us then unite under the banner of our independence. No more may the badges of party deſignate diviſions grateful to domineering foreigners. May the vile epithets Ariſtocrat and Democrat no more make glad the ears of the enemies to our country, but our citizens glory in being ſtiled Americans. Let a holy enthuſiaſm in the cauſe of independence again with lightning rapidity pervade this extenſive continent, while the veterans of our revolutionary war, the heroes of Breed's hill, Bennington, Trenton and Saratoga, again terrible in arms, are rallying around the ſtandard of our Liberties! Publiſh it then in France, cauſe it to be proclaimed in the ſtreets of Paris, that America is ONE. That in her own defence againſt foreign invaders, ſhe bids defiance to France, to Europe, to the world in arms! Tell our ci-devant ally, ſhould ſhe attempt to precipitate her myriads on theſe coaſts, ſhe would witneſs in every defile of our mountains, the ſtraits of Thermopylæ, in every American ſoldier a Spartan Leonidas!

—

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 23.

On Friday, *Robert G Harper*, Eſq. arrived here on his way to Mount Vernon. A number of reſpectable citizens waited on him, and deſirous of expreſſing their reſpect and eſteem for him, and their approbation of his political character, they requeſted his company at a public dinner on Monday; when a numerous and reſpectable company, citizens of Alexandria, of Fairfax, and of Maryland, ſat down to an elegant entertainment.

The company were highly pleaſed with the manly deportment; the poliſhed manners—and the enlivening, ſenſible converſation of their reſpectable gueſt.—Mirth and good humour prevailed; and the following toaſts were given:—Colonel Fitzgerald being preſident, Colonel Simms, vice preſident.

1. The people of the United States—enlightened as they are, may they be virtuous—conſequently, free and happy.

2. The government of the Union—May this bright chain that links us together, ever reſiſt the ruſt of foreign intrigue and domeſtic faction.

3. The Preſident of the United States—whoſe virtues dignify the office his country has beſtowed upon him.

4. General Waſhington—May he long continue the tower of ſtrength to this country, and the terror of it's foes.

5. The majority in Congreſs—May their honeſt labours meet with their due reward—the applauſe and gratitude of their fellow citizens.

6. The heads of the departments—May their wiſdom, integrity and patriotiſm protect them againſt the malice, and ſhield them againſt the calumnies of their enemies.

7 The Judiciary of the United States—May it be a terror to evil doers, and ſupport the laws and conſtitution of our country with juſtice and wiſdom.

8. The agriculture and commerce of America—May their mutual intereſts be well underſtood and ſteadily purſued; and may they repent their error who ſeek to diride them.

9. The manufactures of America—May their rapid increaſe give additional ſtrength to our independence.

10. The ſoldiers of America—whilſt the character of citizen and ſoldier is united, may the confidence and affection of their fellow citizens ſupport them in ſervice and honor them in retirement.

11. The infant navy of America—Like Hercules in his cradle may it cruſh the envenomed race of French plunderers.

12. The American youth who, modeſtly truſting to the wiſdom and virtue of their aged patriots, bravely determine to march where they ſhall point the way.

13 Our late envoys extraordinary—May the applauſes they ſo juſtly receive, convince the ſervants of the people that honeſt firmneſs will not go unrewarded.

14. The American Eagle—May it with a keen and ready eye ſurvey; and with a ſtrong and rapid wing ſoar to the ſummit of political happineſs.

15. The American Fair—May their beauty and virtue preſerve the morality and the honor of their countrymen.

*After Mr. Harper retired.*

*Robert G. Harper*—The keen detecter of foreign intrigue, the manly and eloquent ſupporter of his country's independence and honor.

—

*VOLUNTEERS.*

1 The land we live in—and may we never again ſubmit to be miſrepreſented in the general council of the United States.

2. May it never be cheriſhed as a maxim among republicans, to applaud minorities.

3. The Attorney general of the United States, our worthy Townſman.

4. General Hamilton; may his ſervices in his preſent appointment redound as much to the honor and intereſt of his country, as thoſe which he rendered, when Secretary of the Treaſury.

5. Meſſrs. Evans, Morgan, and Machir ----May their firmneſs in oppoſing the aggreſſions of our inſolent foe, meet with the grateful approbation of their conſtituents.

6. The external and internal foes of the United States—the bayonet to the firſt—may repentance ſave the latter from the halter.

—

*PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 18.*

FEDERALISM *of* ATTLEBOROUGH

*The Genius of this Country, ſpeaking by the mouth of its* PRESIDENT, *has rouſed & electrified the remoteſt Corner of the Continent. The Torpid have become antimated and the Deluded undeceived. All now ſeem ready to make a Tender of their Lives and Fortunes, to reſiſt the Efforts of that "diplomatick Skill." which more than Strenth or Valour has contributed to lay waſte the faireſt Portion of Creation, is now plunging the domeſtic Bayonet into the Boſom of unhappy Ireland, and, if not counteracted with Effect, would reduce the United States to be a worſe Place of Reſidence than the States of Barbary. Impreſſed with theſe Sentiments, a large Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of Attleborough aſſembled on the 10th Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Newel, to converſe on the Subject, and to pledge to each other their ardent Zeal and Attachment to the common Cauſe.—At Two o'Clock there was a Call to order. A committee was choſen to prepare a number of Toaſts, ſuch as ſhould expreſs thoſe ſentiments in a more pointed manner. At this Meeting all were unanimous, patriotic, enthuſiaſtic, yet temperate. The Spirit of old Bunker-Hill looked through them. They fear not the vaunted Diſcipline, nor yet the boaſted Courage of the French; they feel themſelves Conquerors; they never have been accuſtomed to feel otherwiſe; there was not a Man amongſt them but is ready to riſk his Life at the Thermopylæ of his Country, and even, if neceſſary, to ſacrifice it on its Altar; for were it within the Compaſs of phyſical Events that the Power of France ſhould prevail, could we endure the Sight of* Americans *paſſing under the Yoke, and decorating, with the mean ſpirited Hollander or effeminate Italion the triumphal Car of the* Five Sultans? *Heaven forbid! The only Capitulation with theſe Tyrants ſhould be, that which is ſealed with the Blood of the laſt American.*

*The following are ſome of the Toaſts above referred to:*

1. *The United States of America, the Eden of the Earth; may our Independence prove the fatal forbidden Fruit to all who dare violate it.*

2. *The enlightened Statesman, the ſteady Patriot, the intrepid Champion of our Independence,* the Man without Fear and without Reproach—JOHN ADAMS.

3 *The Name of* WASHINGTON, *the Signal of Flight and Terror to the Foes of our Country.*

4. *The American Navy; may it enforce Reſpect to the American Flag.*

5. *The Navy of Great-Britain, the Fortreſs of unſubjugated Europe.*

6 *American Liberty; may ſhe never wear the Garb of the counterfeiting French Harlot.*

7. *May the Contempt of Jacobiniſm overtake him, who would conſent to meet the Approaches of French impiety, or capitulate with French Oppreſſion.*

8. *Emancipation and Peace to the wretched and oppreſſed Inhabitants of France.*

9. *The* Eagle of America, *who only waits for the* Gallic Cock *to come within Reach of his Talons, to lay him at his Feet.*

10. *The Chriſtian Religion, and* the Morals that it teaches *without which a free Government cannot exiſt.*

11. *If the French will have Tribute Money*, let them come and take it.

## BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

In defaming the character of the Swiſs people (I was going to ſay *nation!*) our jacobin prints quote from the French writers employed by the Directory. From the "*reſult*" that has taken place in that country, the *purity* of that ſource of information *becomes* queſtionable!

Both branches of the legiſlature of this ſtate have unanimouſly agreed to addreſs the Preſident of the United States.

The addreſs breathes juſt indignation in regard to the infamous conduct of the French towards this country—and a determination to convince the world that we are not a divided people.

Reſolutions are reported in the Senate of this ſtate for inſtructing our Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs to obtain an amendment to the Conſtitution, excluding from our councils all foreign influence.

A Methodiſt Preacher, *John Boker*, was caſt in the Supreme court of this ſtate held in this city, in July, in the ſum of three hundred pounds, for ſeduction, and a breach of a promiſe of marriage.

An Engliſh writer, commenting on General Dumouriez's publication on the projected invaſion of England, has the following juſt remarks:

"The author, though he thus favours the practicability of the attempt, gives it as his opinion, that it is the intereſt of all the reſt of Europe, and particularly of the maritime powers, that it ſhould not take place, or if it did, that it ſhould not be ſucceſsful. The powers of the continent too, he obſerves, have the ſame intereſt. The univerſal bankruptcy which would follow, all the ſpecie of Europe in the hands of a nation, whoſe avarice knows no bounds, all power both by ſea and land concentrated in her, would leave no check to her ambition and cupidity, which have always increaſed in proportion to her ſucceſſes. The fall of all thrones, the annihilation of all political conſtitutions, civil and religious, would be the melancholy reſult. Democracy would then devour Europe, and would end by devouring itſelf."

*FROM A LONDON PAPER.*

The hoſtile conduct of the French government towards the United States conſidered in a political point of view, and with reſpect to the ſituation of the French Weſt India Iſlands, which entirely ſubſiſt on the ſupplies received from America, is the more extraordinary, as it is ſo contrary to the intereſts of France. But if we view this conduct as ariſing out of the ſpirit of the French revolution, it is eaſily accounted for. France is burthened with an enormous debt for proviſions received from the Americans in the courſe of this war, and American citizens have alſo laid out very conſiderable ſums in purchaſing national eſtates in France. In caſe of a war with America, the Directory will immediately ſuſpend the payment of the money due to America, and will ſequeſtrate all American property in France. The debt will thus be diſcharged, and the property ſold, which are two very valuable revolutionary advantages gained by France. As to the French Weſt India colonies, they ſcarcely engage the attention of the Directory, France being without trade, and likely to get ſome indemnification by the capture of the American prizes.

In America, the publication of the correſpondence with France has produced the happieſt effects; and the conduct of the moſt violent oppoſitioniſts in that ſenate, holds out a very laudable example for the imitation of others in this country. The partizans of France called loudly for the printing of the correſpondence from the American commiſſioners in France, ſuppoſing that their inſtructions were not of that conciliatory nature as ought to have been given them. But no ſooner was the correſpondence made public, than two of the leading oppoſition members roſe to move and ſecond an addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, thanking him for his good conduct throughout the progreſs of the negociation. This is the lateſt news from America, and we underſtand form a part of Sir Robert Liſton's diſpatches, of which his ſecretary was the bearer. The Congreſs has alſo unanimouſly paſſed all the reſolutions which are thought neceſſary to be propoſed for preparing againſt a war with France.

It appears that the modern Algerines, as they are called in the Morning Chronicle, have plundered Europe within theſe three years of upwards of 25 millions ſterling! They now look towards America; ſhould they fail in the North, their good friends in the South, we have no doubt, will be obliged to pay for their diſappointment. Talk of Egypt!—Mexica and Peru, it will be found, are the ultimate objects. Louiſiana and the Floridas open as good a road to the left as to the right.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

*In Senate, Auguſt 17th*, 1798.

Whereas it is highly expedient that every conſtitutional barrier ſhould be oppoſed to the introduction of foreign influence into our national councils, and that the conſtitution of the United States ſhould be ſo amended as to effect and ſecure in the beſt manner, the great objects for which it was deſigned; thereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſenators and repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States be, and they are hereby requeſted to uſe their beſt endeavors that Congreſs propoſe to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, the following amendment to the conſtitution of the United States, viz. That (in addition to the other qualifications preſcribed by the ſaid conſtitution) no perſons ſhall hereafter be eligible, as Preſident or Vice-Preſident of the United States, nor ſhall any perſon be a ſenator or repreſentative in the Congreſs of the United States, except a natural born citizen, or unleſs he ſhall have been a reſident in the United States at the time of the declaration of independence, and ſhall have continued either to reſide within the ſame, or to be employed in its ſervice from that period to the time of his election.

And whereas the ſpirit of amity and mutual conceſſion which produced the federal conſtitution ought always to be cultivated, in the propoſition and adoption of any amendments to the ſame:

Reſolved further, That in caſe the ſenators and repreſentatives of this ſtate in Congreſs ſhall find, that the amendment above propoſed is not perfectly conformable to the wiſhes and ſentiments of a conſtitutional majority of both branches of the national legiſlature, they are hereby requeſted ſo to modify the ſame as to meet the ſentiment of ſuch majority. Provided, however, and it is the wiſh and opinion of this legiſlature, that any amendment which may be agreed upon, ſhould exclude at all events, from a ſeat in either branch of Congreſs, any perſon who ſhall not have been actually naturalized, at the time of making this amendment, and have been admitted a citizen of the United States 14 years at leaſt at the time of ſuch election.

Reſolved further, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requeſted to communicate the foregoing reſolves to the Supreme Executives of the Several ſtates, with a requeſt, that the ſame may be ſubmitted to the conſideration of their reſpective Legiſlatures. And that the Preſident of the Senate and the Speaker of the Hon. the Aſſembly be requeſted forthwith to tranſmit the ſame to the Senators and Repreſentatives of this ſtate in Congreſs.

By order and on behalf of the Senate.
STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Preſident.

The bill agreed to in the committee of the whole in the Houſe of Aſſembly, on Saturday laſt for appropriating one million two hundred thouſand dollars for the fortifications and defence of the port of New-York, has been recommitted, and was made the order of the day for Tueſday.

The Houſe of Aſſembly have not yet taken up the reſolutions which have paſſed the Senate, relative to the amendment of the Conſtitution of the United States.

JACOBIN MEEKNESS.

*Goſhen, Auguſt 14.*

At a meeting of a large and reſpectable number of the freeholders and inhabitants of the town of Walkill, in Orange county, at the houſe of Moſes Phillips, Eſq. on the 4th day of Aug. 1798, in conſequence of public notice having been given in order to take into conſideration the alarming ſituation of our country. Behold with horror the attack made on the Conſtitution of the United States, the freedom of ſpeech and of the preſs, and that war with France, the only nation that ſtepped forth to us in the day of our diſtreſs, is become the order of the day, are circumſtances that renders it unworthy every true American and friend to his country, to be an idle ſpectator.

Therefore, Reſolved, that the liberty of ſpeech and the preſs, theſe unalienable rights, we never will part with but with our lives.

Alſo Reſolved, that in order to pave the way to remonſtrate our grievances to our Repreſentatives, that col. William Faulkner, Andrew M'Cord, William Bodle, Israel Wickham and Robert Crawford, be a committee to correſpond with the other towns and counties in the United States on this ſubject.

BOSTON, Auguſt 12.

———, May 12, 1798.

*Extract of a letter from a well informed gentleman on the other ſide of the Atlantic, to a confidential friend here.*

"Great pains are uſed to induce Mr. GERRY to be publicly received *in order that while he is mocked with an inſidious appearance of negociation, thoſe fatal diviſions in his country may be kept up, which threaten its final deſtruction.* Theſe things are now perfectly underſtood, but altho' they need no explanation, they demand deciſion and vigor, if the independence of the United States is to be preſerved. It is idle to wait for unanimity which can never come; yet, while you wait, ruin may overtake you.—Moderation and forbearance have been tried, till they have become danger us; they are viewed as the marks of national weakneſs, and invite the attack of your deſtroyers, half way men, and half way meaſures muſt be all diſcarded.

"The people of the United States have boaſted of their love of liberty and their country; if they feel theſe ſentiments as they ought, they will eſcape the yoke which *France* has prepared for them; I doubt whether in Europe, a nation can be found, which, after the warning they have had in the ſufferings of others, would not now reſiſt the tyranny of France if they were as diſtant from her power as the United States. But will your government be faithful to its high obligations, and act upon this trying occaſion with a ſuitable energy? We look anxiouſly for the anſwer to this intereſting queſtion, for it is certain, if the government temporiſes, if it is weak and timid, if it ſtoops to its oppoſers, if it waſtes its ſpirit in idle diſcuſſions, or in a word, if it ſtops ſhort of the *only true meaſure* all will be loſt. The Directory expect nothing but indeciſion, and they want only a little more time to fill the new world with thoſe horrors and crimes which cover the old.

"*Talleyrand ſays, "*there is nothing to be feared from a nation like the United States, whoſe Repreſentatives ſpend their time in debates, or who have been FOUR years building THREE Frigates.*"

* This obſervation of Talleyrand, was made upon its being intimated to him lately that the Diſpatches had excited the ſpirit of the people of the United States and that probably they would arm for defence.

The Preſident of the United States, yeſterday attended a ſtatute meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Cambridge. We are happy to add that he appeared to be in good health.

NORFOLK, Aug. 21.

Yeſterday morning a duel was fought in Portſmouth between Col. W. and Mr. H. when after diſcharging a caſe of piſtols each (luckily without effect) the affair was amicably adjuſted by the interference of the ſeconds.

Two ſoldiers at Fort Norfolk, having ſome difference, agreed to ſettle it on Saturday laſt, with their ſide arms—one of them died on Sunday last of the wounds he received in the rencounter—the other, we underſtand is much hurt.

*Spirit of the Times.*

Lieutenant HANCOCK, of the Artl. & Engineers, has within this few days, recruited upwards of 20 ſtout young fellows in and about Kempsville.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 21,

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman of reſpectability, in one of the upper counties in the ſtate, to a gentleman in this city, dated Auguſt 7th*, 1798.

"I have but lately returned from the Cumberland country, and am happy to inform you, that the people there appear unanimous in favour of Government and much oppoſed to French meaſures. I ſaw a Chickaſaw Indian who ſpoke good Engliſh, he informed me there were a number of Frenchmen come up to the Spaniſh Garriſon on the Miſſiſſippi. Some of them he expected in his Nation, to engage them in a war againſt the United States."

# The Gazette.

*PHILADELPHIA,*

TUESDAY EVENING, *Auguſt* 28.

CITY-HOSPITAL REPORT,
From 27th to 28th Auguſt.

ADMITTED.

Robert Moore, No. 178. North Front ſt.
John Lambert, Morris's Brew-houſe.
Edw. Callaghan, Third ſt. 3 doors below South ſtreet.
Miſs Crozier, 26, Walnut ſt.
Michael Troopt, North Front, above Callowhill ſt.
Sarah Syphord, 50, Spruce ſt.
Henry Bredaw, 63, South Second ſt.
Peter Paſton, ſhip Mary Ann. Vine ſtreet wharf.

DIED.

Charles Steward, ill 5 days previous to ad.
Margaret Stewart, 2 do.
John Moore, 7 do.
James M'Cane, 8 do.
Miſs Crozier, died 4 hours after admiſ.
Robert Moore, 6 do.
Eloped—John (a Laſcar)
Remaining in City Hoſpital 65, 20 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred—
From City Hoſpital 6
City & Liberties 12

Total, 18

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.
SAMUEL COOPER.

JAMES THOMPSON, *Steward.*
By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. JONES, *Preſident.*

Atteſt,
WM. PENROSE, Clerk pro tem.

Buried in the ſeveral Church burying grounds, excluſive of thoſe at the Hoſpital for the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock laſt evening—9 adults—3 children.

SIXTY new caſes reported by 25 Phyſicians, for the laſt 24 hours.

HEALTH OFFICE,
22d Auguſt, 1798.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to this board that ſeveral perſons have already been ſeized with the malignant fever who had gone into the country for ſafety; and who it is preſumed had taken the diſeaſe before they left the city, and it being probable that other caſes of a ſimilar nature may occur—Therefore

Reſolved, That the Phyſicians at the City Hoſpital be authorized and directed to receive any ſuch perſon or perſons coming from the country,

By order of the Board of Managers,
Wm. JONES, Preſident.
Atteſt, *Timothy Paxſon, Clerk.*

DIED, JACOB SERVOSS, Eſq.
———, Miſs NANCY RONEY, at Germantown.

*By Direction of the General Board of Guardians*

THE Public are informed that Tents are now erected near the Banks of Schuylkill and that it will be neceſſary for any perſon or family, who wiſh to remove there, to produce a recommendation from ſome reſpectable Citizens of either of the following Committee.

Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1798.

The Committee who have charge of the Tents will be much obliged to ſuch of their fellow-citizens, who may have any ſtraw to diſpoſe of, if they will be kind enough to ſend it to the Tents, on the Commons near the Powder Houſe as the ſame is much wanted to make the ſituation of the Poor comfortable.

*By order of the Committee,*
PETER MIERCKEN, chairman.

A correſpondent of the Aurora from the true cut-throat principles which animate the writers in our foreign Gazettes, propoſed yeſterday that the whole faction ſhould arm—This day, a correſpondent in the ſame paper of the ſame cut inſinuates that the State of Virginia is arming againſt the other States. There has been a fracas at New York, at the Old Coffee Houſe, in which a number of perſons, ſaid to be foreigners, fell upon a citizen, ſuppoſed with a deſign to deſtroy him. Burk, the "*Time Piece*" man ſays, that 900 United Iriſhmen can be produced if neceſſary. *Quere*, Whether perſons of this deſcription are thoſe the Aurora propoſes to arm. As to the State of Virginia, the foreign gang will find themſelves miſtaken in counting upon her co-operation in their villainous deſigns

*DONATIONS,*

Received at the Tents near Schuylkill for the uſe of the Poor.

Auguſt 25. One Waggon load of Straw from Germantown, by Tench Coxe Eſquire.
One Cart load of Straw from Germantown by an unknown perſon
One Waggon load of Straw depoſited at Schuylkill Bridge, by an unknown perſon.
One load of Straw by Mr Salomon Marks.
26. One load of Straw from General Jacob Morgan.
27. One load of Straw from Judge Williams.
One load of Straw from Tench Coxe, Eſq.

*By Order of the Committee,*
*PETER MIERCKEN, chairman.*

auguſt 27.

*Extract of a letter from Cincinnati, north weſtern territory Auguſt 2, 1798.*

"A ſubſcription is opened in this town for the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money to be employed in building a Galley, or Gunboat, to be offered to the Preſident for the Uſe of the United States, ſhould he think proper to employ an additional force of his kind on the Miſſiſſippi. The ſubſcription is now in great forwardneſs, 1600 dollars have been ſubſcribed in two days, I have no doubt but it will be filled in a ſhort time. The Governor has been requeſted to announce the intention of the Citizens to the Preſident."

*Extract of a letter from Newport, Aug. 21.*

"The Conſtitution frigate has juſt put in here to wood and water, after a cruiſe to the ſouthward—ſhe ſaluted the fort with 15 guns, which were returned by capt. Littlefield with the ſame number. She remains here only three days."

*AURORA.*

The French fleet probably reached Ireland about the 7th of June—at leaſt we have heard nothing ſince, to make us change our opinion, though this is the 28th of Auguſt.

*OTHER GAZETTES.*

A veſſel paſſed Cork the 11th of June and ſaw nothing of the French—A veſſel left Liſbon the 5th July and brought accounts that they were *then* in the Mediterranean—Capt Hopkins ſays he counted the French fleet as they paſſed Leghorn the beginning of June—And now, a Swediſh captain is juſt arrived who left Malaga the 1ſt July and ſays that while there, he was informed that admiral Nelſon had ſailed in with, and taken four ſail of the French fleet and that the fleet had put back to Leghorn and Corſica.

*AURORA.*

The captains of veſſels are often impoſed on—but they more frequently impoſe on others—They are in the employ of Merchants, and are afraid to tell the truth unleſs it is againſt the French!!! So much for captain's reports—But all theſe captains may have been deceived; for the French have ſeveral fleets in the Mediterranean beſides Buonaparte's. Firſt, there is the Ancona fleet bound to take Malta—Secondly, a fleet of One Hundred and Twenty *armed* tranſports from Marſeilles—beſides 10 ſhips of war and 76 tranſports from Civita Vecchia—and a ſquadron of frigates and a large number of tranſports at Corſica. Some of theſe fleets have been ſeen and miſtaken by theſe captains for the Grand Fleet itſelf.

The Grand Fleet have found out a way of eluding the Engliſh—the latter ſtupidly ſuppoſed the French would leave Corſica and Sardinia to the Eaſt, and come boldly by the very route where the Engliſh would wait for them—No, no—The French know better than this—they have left thoſe Iſlands to the Weſt, and ſailing to the Coaſt of Africa (though they form a ſtring of fifty leagues in length) they have all run through the Gut of Gibraltar in the night—given the blind hullies, the Engliſh the ſlip and reached Ireland about the 7th June!!!

*FURTHER TRANSLATIONS,*

*From Papers by the Ship PENNSYLVANIA.*

MILAN, May 14.

The intelligence is confirmed of a new convention concluded between the French republic and Naples, agreeably to which the latter is to pay twenty millions of livres to the republic, and to remain in poſſeſſion of the town and caſtle of Benevento, which although ſurrounded by the Neapolitan territory, formerly was ſubject to the Pope.

May 18.

Citizen Trouvé arrived laſt Monday from Naples, is to ſtay here as French miniſter near the Ciſalpine republic. The French ambaſſador Garat has been received at Naples, in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner.

ROME, May 16.

Our public treaſury which was hitherto in the hands of the French has been delivered up to our miniſter of finances. The palace and eſtate of the Maltese order in this capital has been confiſcated and ſeals have been put on all the effects by order of the French commander in chief.

The precious printing apparatus, the only one of its kind, of our ci-devant *Propaganda*, which is provided with types and every other requiſite for printing books in twenty eight different, particularly oriental, languages, will be tranſported to Paris and ſix of the oriental compoſitors employed in that branch have already ſet off for Paris. It alſo contains the letters for printing in the extremely difficult, Sanſkrit language, which has ſixteen vowels and thirty four conſonants, and was formerly either the common tongue among the Hindoos or invented by the Bramas for the purpoſe of recording therein their philoſophical and religious myſteries.

AMSTERDAM, March 29.

A letter from Arangues has been publiſhed here, wherein the Iſland of Yvica is deſcribed as a little Jewel in the Mediterranean Sea: "Yvica," ſays the letter, "is a free port, where every thing is imported duty free, and from whence it is eaſy to forward great quantities of merchandize to the neighbouring coaſts of Valencia and Catalonia. The fine and ſolid ſalt of this place, is collected in a large magazine ſo conveniently ſituated on the coaſt, that a veſſel may take in a full cargo in 24 hours. The Inn lately built here, is the fineſt of Spain; the figs, oranges, lemons, almonds capers and [illegible] of the iſland are the beſt of the whole coaſt. The cotton of Yvica is better and [illegible] than that of the Levant and the Weſt Indies, and a cotton manufacture, which furniſhes ſtuffs as good as the Engliſh and cheaper than theirs, has already been eſtabliſhed there. The wine of the iſland is alſo excellent. We could wiſh therefore, that one or more mercantile houſes of Batavia ſhould eſtabliſh themſelves there before the Engliſh gain time to neſtle in that place, which will be the caſe after the concluſion of peace, when the importance of the ſettlement ſhall be known."

The houſe of the widow Croeſe and Co. is now raiſing a loan of three millions of guilders, at 4 per cent and to be repaid in five years, for the Spaniſh court. The ſon of the Count de Cabarras is on that account expected here.

## GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Arrived at the Fort, barque Mars, capt. Hathaway, from the Iſle of May, 33 day. paſſage. No news.

*New-York, Auguſt 27.*

*ARRIVED* *DAYS.*

Brig Altona, Koen, Liſbon 70
Sch. Swallow, Leffingwell, Norfolk 3
Sloop Maria, Stevens, Philadelphia 6

Capt Leffingwell ſpoke the brig William, who is arrived in Hampton Roads, from Gibraltar, likewiſe brig Eliza, Wright, 60 days from Madeira.

The ſhip Hazen, Hodges, from Batavia and St Helena, is arrived at Salem.

*Wilmington, Auguſt 25.*

Arrived at New-Caſtle laſt evening, brig Abigail, Babcock, 77 days from Belfaſt, with 10 paſſengers. Left there June 6th, the Ship Swanwick, Jeughlin, of and for Philadelphia, to ſail next day—brings no news.

*Norfolk, Auguſt 21.*

Arrived on Saturday the ſchooner William, capt. Linnel, from Curracoa; ſailed on the 26th July, in company with
Brig Six Brothers, Needham, for Salem.
Sch'r. Betſey, Howland, for Boſton.
St. Patrick, Burn, for New-York.

Juſt after leaving the harbour, and before we got up with the weſt end of the iſland, the mainmaſt of the brig Six Brothers was carried away juſt below the main top, which obliged capt. Needham to bear away, not being able to fetch Mona paſſage.

Left at Curracoa the following veſſels all to ſail for New-York in a few days:
Schooner Determined Rover, Dixon.
Sloop Cornelia, Saunders.
Polly, Balden.

Capt. Dixon, of the Determined Rover, as he was coming into Curracoa was chaſed aſhore by a French privateer, the crew of which took poſſeſſion of her; but the Governor ſent 15 ſoldiers who ſecured 9 Frenchmen, put them in jail, and got the ſchooner off with little or no damage; ſhe had 40,000 dollars worth of Engliſh dry goods on board.

*Extract of a letter from Curracoa, dated July 27, received by the above veſſel.*

"In conſequence of French privateers having become very troubleſome, batteries are erected on the ſouth ſide at the diſtance of three Engliſh miles from the ſouth eaſt end of the iſland to the harbour; the government have by their act in writing, aſſured the American citizens reſiding here, that they may enjoy in the fulleſt manner the effect of the 18th article of our treaty with Holland, done at the Hague on the 8th October, 1782, although a war may in the interim break out between America and France. This for the government of friends who may wiſh to adventure here."

☞ The extract from Doctor Green's ſermon, publiſhed in yeſterday's Gazette, was copied from an Eaſtern paper.—In the 11th line of the Extract, the word *worth* occurs, which on examining the ſermon as printed by Mr. Ormrod, has been foiſted in by the Eaſtern printer.

☞ A meeting of the Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and other citizens of Philadelphia, that are friends to the conſtitution and government of the United States, is requeſted at the Union School houſe in Germantown, on Wedneſday next 29th Auguſt, at 4 o'clock P. M.

*NOTICE,*
Bank of the United States,
*Auguſt 28, 1798.*

THOSE perſons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank, are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a ſealed cover directed to the reſpective payer and lodged in the Poſt Office every Monday until the return of the Citizens.

*G. SIMPSON, caſhier.*
auguſt 28 [illegible]

FLOUR FOR SALE.

*By the Subſcribers,*

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have alſo on hand at their ſtores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the poſt will be attended to.

*Levi Hollingsworth & Son.*
auguſt 28. dtf

*Arrived in the ſhip Pennſylvania, Capt.* WILLIAMSON, *from Hamburgh, now lying at Gloſter Point—*

A Number of GERMAN SERVANTS, men, women, boys and girls, amongſt whom are Gunſmiths, Carpenters, Turners, Taylors, Blackſmiths, Gardeners, Maſons, Coachmen, Huntſmen, &c. &c. whoſe time of ſervitude is to be diſpoſed of on board the Ship, by

*GURNEY & SMITH.*
auguſt 28.

☞ The Office of the Board of Commiſſioners under the 6th Article of the Treaty of Amity, &c. between Great-Britain and the United States, is removed to the houſe of Matthew M'Connell, Eſq. on the Harford Road.
auguſt 16 [illegible]

☞ The Office of the Inſurance Company of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, is removed to the North weſt corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets. [illegible] auguſt 13.

## Lands for sale by private Contract,

Propoſals will be received, by the ſubſcriber, until the firſt day of September next, for the purchaſe of any of the following very valuable tracts or land with their improvements.

### In the State of New-York,

No. 1. Two lots of ground ſituate in the county of Albany in the town called Lanſingburgh, and diſtinguiſhed or known on a map of ſaid town by the names of No. 71 and 72.

2. Two tracts of land ſituate in the town of Weſt-Cheſter, the one of them near Oliver Delancy's, John Cox's and John Palmer's land, adjoining Brouhs River, the other of them near Devilard's ſnuff mill, Delancy's land and adjoining Brouh's river the whole containing about 84 acres.

3. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Weſt-Cheſter, on the road from Kings-Bridge to Delancy's Mills containing about 66¾ acres.

4 A tract of land ſituate in Montgomery ounty, being a part of the tract called Jeſſup's urchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in a diviion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips by being art of townſhip No. 4. beginning at the S. W. ounds of ſaid purchaſe and at the ſoutherly corner of ſaid townſhip containing by eſtimation about 5611 acres.

5. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Montgomery, aforeſaid, being alſo a part of Jeſſup's purchaſe and known and diſtinguiſhed in diviſion of the ſaid purchaſe into townſhips, by being part of townſhip No. 31 beginning at S. W. bounds of ſaid townſhip at the diſtance of 262 chains and 50 links from the moſt ſoutherly corner thereof.

6. A tract of land ſituate in Ulſter county, being part of the tract of land known by the name of the Great or Hardenburghs patent, containing about 6000 acres.

7. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid on the N. E. ſide of the river Delaware, being alſo a part of the land formerly granted to Johannes Hardenburgh and others commonly known by the name of the Green patent it being a part of a great lot No. 1. at the general partition of ſaid patent which came to the ſhare of Thomas Newham one of the proprietors, and is known and diſtinguiſhed on the maſs of the ſub-diviſion thereof made by Charles Webb, ſurveyor in the year 1751 by lot No. 60; this land runs ſome diſtance on the river Delaware and contains about 3:57 acres.

8. A tract of land in the county of Ulſter aforeſaid in the ſouth tier of lots in the Hardenburgh patent being the lot No. 12, containing about 12,650 acres excepting thereout 320 acres heretofore grant by Robert R. Livingſton to Nathaniel Sachel.

9. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Ulſter, beginning on the Papekunk river, and adjoining the 14th monument in the general diviſion of the Hardenburgh patent, containing about 3000 acres.

10. Two equal undivided ſeventh parts of two ſeveral parcels of lands ſituate in the townſhips of Chemung in the county of Tioga on the S. W. ſide of Tioga river, the ſame being part of a tract of about 20,000 acres, theſe two ſevenths contain about 5763 acres.

11. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of the ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being about 2,886 acres.

12. One equal and undivided ſeventh part of ſaid 20,000 acre tract in Tioga county being alſo about 2,886 acres.

### In the State of Maryland.

13. A tract of land now called Bayley's purchaſe in Prince George's county, near to a bay or cove called, Anocoſtin cove, containing about 1212 acres of prime land.

14. A tract of land called Fortune Enlarged, and part of a tract called Beall's adventure enlarged, both lying in Prince George's county on the eaſtern branch of the Potomack, containing about 516 acres.

15. A tract of land with the houſe and improvement called Aron, lying on the eaſtern branch of the river Potomack, oppoſite to the city of Waſhington in Prince George's county containing about 375 acres.

16. A tract of land with the houſes, mills, other buildings and improvements lying near Fort Cumberland in the county of Waſhington containing about 2088 acres.

17. A tract of land ſituate in the county of Waſhington, adjoining to Fort Cumberland, containing 400 acres or thereabouts.

18. One undivided moiety of a tract of land in Allegany county, called ſpruce ſpring, the whole of which contains about 120 acres, alſo one undivided moiety of 234 tracts or lots of ground, each of which contains about 50 acres, and are numbered from 500 to 799 inclusive, omitting and excepting three lots which are diſtinguiſhed by the numbers 661, 662 and 684 all which ſaid lands adjoin.

### In the State of Virginia.

A tract of Meadow land with conſiderable improvements, lying on Hunter's creek, Dorrell's creek, Muddy creek and the river Potomack; and adjoining the city of Alexandria containing by patent 295 acres.

*Edward Fox*, auctioneer.

*Philadelphia, June 5th*, 1798. 2aw

## ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS David and John Graham, late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have aſſigned over all their effects, real and perſonal, to the ſubſcribers, for the benefit of their creditors—

### Notice is hereby given,

To all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their reſpective debts to the aſſignees at their office No. 62 Dock-ſtreet. In failure whereof, legal meaſures will be taken for the recovery of ſuch as are not immediately diſcharged.

SIMON WALKER, CHARLES GILCHRIST, GEORGE HUMPHREYS, } Aſſignees of David & John Graham.

july 7. tth&s 1ſep.

## Samuel Richardet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that for their accommodation, a meſſenger, with a letter bag, will leave his houſe at half paſt ten o'clock, for Philadelphia. Any gentleman giving orders at the poſt-office for his letters to be put in Richardet's bag, may receive them in Germantown by one o'clock in the afternoon.

Germantown, auguſt 16 3t

## *FOR SALE.*

A THREE Story Brick Houſe, on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet near Second-ſtreet, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, eſq.—This houſe is in compleat repair with back buildings, conſiſting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handſome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the premiſes, a more particular deſcription is conſidered unneceſſary.

The terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with intereſt. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG*, *No. 12 Dock-ſtreet.*

may 16 §

## PROPOSALS,

BY THE

## *Inſurance Company of North America.*

For Inſurance againſt Fire, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandze, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th. Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force or by reaſon of any civil commotion; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount: One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to Houſes and other Buildings.

1ſt. The ſite and poſition; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials; how ſecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe, alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked; Looking glaſſes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

*Office of the* Inſurance Company of North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14. 1amtf

## *James C. & Saml. W. Fiſher,*

No. 13 Arch-Street,

*Have for Sale*

200 Caſks beſt refined Salt Petre

Beſt London Window Glaſs from 10 by 8 to 12 by 10

Ditto Glaſs Ware in Caſks aſſorted conſiſting of pint and half-pint Tumblers, Wine Glaſſes, Goblets, &c.

ALSO,

A few Bales of Red, White and Yellow Flannels, Baizes and Kendall Cottons.

june 27 2awtf

## Patent Ploughs,

TO be ſold for caſh by Joſeph Salter at Aſſion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jeſſe Evans, Lumberton, Thoſe who have uſed them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require leſs team, break the ground better, are kept in order at leſs expence and are ſold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much ſimplified and conſiſts of but one piece of caſt iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with ſcrews and taken off at pleaſure.

Patent rights for reading with inſtructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the ſubſcriber No. 212 North Front-ſtreet.

*Who has for Sale;*

*Or to Leaſe for a term of Years,*

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well ſituated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, moſtly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon ſtate of Pennſylvania. Thoſe who may incline to view them will pleaſe to apply to John Canan eſq. near Huntingdon.

*Charles Newbold.*

july 17 2awtf

## Mills, Portage, &c.

*TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.*

TO be leaſed, for a term not leſs than three, nor more than ſeven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and ſtate of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles weſt of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles eaſt of Geneva.

This eſtabliſhment conſiſts of an excellent griſt mill, ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The griſt mill is a handſome, new and well finiſhed building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 ſtories high and furniſhed with a run of excellent Burr ſtones and another of Eſopus' ſtones, of the beſt quality—and the moſt approved boults, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home conſumption: It is acceſſible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its ſituation, commands a very extenſive and encreaſing cuſtom: The ſtream on which it ſtands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the ſevereſt ſeaſon of the laſt winter, it is not liable to be impeded by froſt:

The ſaw mill is alſo new, ſituated on the ſame ſtream, now furniſhed with an ample ſtock of logs, of which a ſupply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the beſt quality:

The dwelling houſe is well calculated for the uſe of the miller, is new, and ſufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet ſquare, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were paſſed in the laſt year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handſome income, which muſt be increaſing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this ſituation, muſt be numbered the fertility of the ſurrounding country—being the beſt improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourſe by land and water, the Geneſſee flatteroad paſſing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a moſt eligible ſtand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fiſh and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Beſides the mills already erected at this place, it is calculated for any additional water works that may be found neceſſary—Fulling mill, bark mill tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a ſmall expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The ſtock on hand will be ſold to the leſſee, and the cattle, utenſils, ſmith's forge, &c. may be ſold or let the premiſes.

If a purchaſe ſhould offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premiſes it will be ſold.

For terms of ſale or leaſe, apply to mr. Wilhelmus Mynderse at the Seneca falls, or to the ſubſcriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.

june 25 2aw2m

## Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Waſhington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previouſly ſold at Private ſale.

Thoſe mills in point of ſituation for buſineſs and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick houſe, eighty feet by fifty, almoſt new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millſtones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finiſhed and conſtructed in ſuch a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the ſame time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a ſtrong ſtone building, containing one pair of ſtones, and built in ſuch a manner that the ſecond pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finiſhed, and calculated to carry on extenſively, country work, of which it gets a conſtant ſupply. There is belonging to the ſaid mills 27½ acres of land, the whole of which will be ſold with the mills.

One third of the purchaſe money will be required in ſixty days from the day of ſale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of ſale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.

Georgetown, july 13. 23—gawts

## AN ACT

*For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.*

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled*, That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty-third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, New-York, New-Hampſhire and Pennſylvania, to all perſons having claims under the ſaid reſolutions, to tranſmit to the war-office, within two years after the paſſing of this act, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That no other perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the proviſions of this act, than thoſe of the following deſcriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. Firſt, thoſe heads of families, and ſingle perſons, not members of any ſuch families, who were reſidents in one of the provinces aforeſaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix, and who abandoned their ſettlements, in conſequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War againſt Great-Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforeſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as aforeſaid, and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war: and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, or a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States; allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making ſuch intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report ſhall be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided*, that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſidered at the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatisfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo*, that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
*Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*
TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
*Preſident of the United States.*

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
*Secretary of State.*

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act*, Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmit to the War-Office within two years after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

In the proof of Claims, a ſtrict attention muſt be paid to the requiſitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
*Secretary of War.*

july 10 3aw6w

## LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ſhip Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In canniſters—for ſale by
*PETER BLIGHT*,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1ſt and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter caſks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack

july 2 §

## This Day is Publiſhed,

AND FOR SALE BY J. RENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

*To the People of Maryland,*

ON the origin, progreſs and preſent ſtate of French aggreſſion, with a ſketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and ſome reflections on the late proceedings in Congreſs; written the laſt of April in the preſent year, by a Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives. § june 11

## *HAPPY DISCOVERY.*

*A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Diſorder*

## The Yellow Fever,

*As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diſeaſes, by the uſe of the*

## POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the moſt aſtoniſhing cures have been effected on perſons judged incurable by all phyſicians. In a Treatiſe printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemiſt to his Majeſty, there are ſtated two hundred caſes, where this moſt valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleuriſy, bloody flux, inveterate rheumatiſms, ſciatica, apoplexy, paralyſis, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown perſons, volvlus, chronical head and ſtomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or ſtone cholic, the kings evil, ſcurvy and the moſt inveterate and complicated venereal diſeaſe.* It is likewiſe the beſt preparative for the ſmall pox and meaſles; of the greateſt utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in ſeveral of the above diſeaſes has been diſcovered by chance, and ſo it has been in the *yellow fever* laſt year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured ſeveral by adminiſtering only *two* of the ſaid *powders*, and loſt not a ſingle patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and atteſted by the here annexed certificates, whoſe original may be ſeen at *Andrew Halfey's umbrella ſhop, No. 131, corner of Cheſnut and Fourth ſtreets*, the only place where theſe powders are to be had, with proper directions for the uſe of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The uſefulneſs and certainty of this remedy being ſo great for ſo many dangerous diſorders, any perſon willing to be provided with theſe powders, will pleaſe to apply very ſoon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the ſecret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or diſcovered by any other perſon.

N. B In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder muſt be taken the ſecond, or at leaſt the third day.

We the ſubſcribers, during the late ſickneſs in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical aſſiſtance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the ſaid fatal ſickneſs, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above moſt valuable medicine, conſider it our duty to make the ſame known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Myles O'Connor,
Jelle Turner,
Chriſtian Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Anh Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldſon, maſt-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaiſter, for all kind of wounds and ſores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Cheſnut ſtreet.

auguſt 8 2awtf

## DESERTED,

FROM on board the Ship of war Delaware, lying in Nantaſket Road, Joſeph Porter, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 28, born at Concord, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſandy hair and complexion.

Wm. Moon, aged 25, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair and red complexion, born in Philadelphia—the only cloaths taken with him is a ſuit of marine cloathing.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerters, ſhall receive ten dollars for each, by applying to

W. W. BURROWS,
Major of the Marine Corps.

## Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to the mercantile buſineſs in this city, wiſhes to engage in a Counting houſe or office, writes a good hand and underſtands accounts, can be well recommended and ſecurity given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

june 21 3awtf

## General Poſt-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittſburg P. by Cannonſburg, Waſhington, Weſt-Liberty, Wheeling and Willſtown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muſkingum, eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittſburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

*Returning*—Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chilicothe and Maſſey's to Mayſville in Kentucky; eſtimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

*Returning*—Leave Mayſville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanesthe next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the firſt day of November next and continue until the firſt day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract.

*Joſeph Habersham*,
*Poſt-Maſter General.*

Philadelphia, July 13. 1798. m&th6w

## HEALTH OFFICE.

*Philadelphia, 1ſt May*, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, paſſed 4th April 1798.

Sect. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That every houſekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townſhips of the Northern Liberties and Moyamenſing, and diſtrict of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by ſea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who ſhall be taken ſick or any diſeaſe whatſoever, between the firſt day of May and the firſt day of November in any year, within twenty days next after ſuch boarder ſhall come to lodge in his or her houſe, ſhall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of ſuch ſickneſs, make report at the Health-Office of the name of ſuch ſick perſon, the time of his or her arrival at the houſe and of his or her being taken ſick, and of the name and place of abode of ſuch houſekeeper; whereupon the Phyſician of the Health-Office ſhall forthwith viſit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of ſuch diſeaſe, that meaſures may be taken to prevent the ſpreading of the infection; and if any houſekeeper ſhall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforeſaid, and ſhall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal juriſdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confeſſion, he or ſhe ſhall forfeit and pay a fine to the uſe of the ſaid hoſpital, not leſs than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be impoſed at the diſcretion of the court, according to the circumſtances of greater or leſs aggravation attending each particular caſe.

By order of the Board of Health,

WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
of the Port of Philadelphia.

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